

ber 5 by the Royal Philharmonic Society of London.

"No woman has received this medal," she said, "since the award to Mrs. Patti twenty years ago. It is a great honor and I appreciate it fully."

Former Governor Warfield of Maryland, who at the pier to meet his daughter, who returned after a trip around the world. The young woman, who had been on the trip with her brother, was reported as engaged to Count Ledecowski.

Among others on board were Major G. Creighton Webb, Sir Rodman Robin, Sir James Whitney, Dr. and Mrs. James Bishop and Lady Herbert.

LUCKY DAY, SAYS WILSON

Ends His Bermuda Vacation on Friday, the 13th.

Hamilton, Bermuda, Dec. 13.—"Friday, the 13th, is a lucky day with which to end my vacation," said President-elect Woodrow Wilson today in a moment of leisure between packing and bidding farewell to his acquaintances, preparatory to his departure for the United States tomorrow.

Mr. Wilson is to start homeward at 10:30 a. m. tomorrow on board the steamer Bermudian, which will be conveyed on the journey by the Royal Mail steamer Oruba.

"13" LUCKY FOR WILSONS

President-Elect's Brother Guest at "Hoodoo Banquet."

Nashville, Dec. 13.—Joseph R. Wilson, brother of President-elect Woodrow Wilson, was the guest of honor at a "hoodoo banquet" given here to-night by the Nashville Press Club and the Nashville Board of Trade.

Carrying out the idea that "13" is the lucky number of the Wilson family, the date of the banquet was fixed for Friday, the 13th. There were thirteen tables with thirteen guests at each table, and the orchestra played thirteen selections. Thirteen speakers were allowed thirteen minutes each in which to deliver addresses and were warned by a loud alarm clock at the expiration of their time limit.

Governor Wilson sent from Bermuda a cable dispatch, saying: "Affectionate greetings."

Joseph R. Wilson is city editor of a local paper, and during the recent campaign was connected with the publicity bureau of the Democratic National Committee.

FRIDAY, 13TH, HOODOO

Brings Negro Life Sentence for Slaying Wife.

[By Telegram to The Tribune.]

Chicago, Dec. 13.—Misfortune, dark-eyed and pallid faced, brandished her weapon of superstition today while exhorting her right to rule the destinies of man on Friday the 13th. November 13, 1911, Philip Markovitz left his job. Today, thirteen months later, December 13, he was arrested for embezzlement.

"Give me Cell No. 7 and a rabbit's foot," he urged.

In the courts the day was generally observed.

"Don't send me to trial today," pleaded Charles Thomas, indicted for slaying Robert T. Hill. "They would hang me sure. I'll stay in jail another month to be tried on for Christmas. I know I may get free for Christmas if my trial goes on, but I'll wait."

Rather than "take a chance of being hung" Abraham James, a negro, pleaded guilty to a charge of slaying his wife. He will be given a life term in prison.

"I'm glad, cause if I went to trial I'd sure hang," he said.

Herbert Ross Bumpass, held on a charge of arson in a cult tangle, blames fate for an accident today in which he was hurt. The automobile patrol wagon bumped into a streetcar, and the alleged cult leader and two policemen were hurt. Bumpass charged in court that Mrs. Cora Mickle Hoffer preached a doctrine of free love in a "temple" at No. 1042 Orleans street.

O'REILLY VERDICT STANDS

Appellate Division Affirms Conviction of Lawyer.

The Appellate Division affirmed yesterday the conviction of Daniel O'Reilly, formerly an Assistant District Attorney, who was sentenced in June, 1911, to eight months in the penitentiary for his part in the negotiations for the return of securities to Aaron Baccaro, from whom they had been stolen. The lawyer was convicted for having the stolen securities in his possession. Justice Erlanger granted O'Reilly a certificate of reasonable doubt, on which he was released on bail. The case dragged along without the appeal being argued and recently the convicted man surrendered himself and had been serving his term on Riker's Island pending the outcome of his appeal.

Presiding Justice Ingraham wrote the opinion of the Appellate Division, saying in part: "An examination of the testimony entirely satisfies us that the verdict of the jury was correct and that the defendant was guilty, and we are convinced that the jury could have arrived at no other conclusion upon any fair and intelligent consideration of the testimony."

WIRELESS OPERATION IN GOVERNMENT CONTROL

Law Arising from Titanic Disaster Takes Effect and U. S. Will End Confusion.

WORLD'S GREATEST SYSTEM

Amateurs May No Longer Interfere with Navy's Plan for Extension—500 New Yorkers Ask Licenses.

[From The Tribune Bureau.] Washington, Dec. 13.—Wireless telegraph operation passed into the control of the government today under the law passed at the last session of Congress, putting an end to promiscuous operation and dangerous interference.

The enforcement of the new radio-graphic laws has been entrusted to the government today under the law passed at the last session of Congress, putting an end to promiscuous operation and dangerous interference.

The aim of the legislation was to prevent private and commercial operators from confusing important messages and perhaps interfering with distress calls. The purpose was to bring about authoritative supervision and to systematize the business.

For a number of years government control has been urged, but it remained for the Titanic disaster, with its loss of more than 1,500 lives, to emphasize the great necessity of supervision and system. Following the tragedy many bills were introduced in Congress, all aiming in different ways to regulate wireless operation and minimize the danger of a repetition of the Titanic catastrophe.

The London international agreement of last June, to which the United States was one of the signatories, fixed the status of the wireless stations along an international business, and Congress put on the finishing touches by enacting legislation covering domestic and interstate stations. Violation of the principal regulations is made a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of \$500, or imprisonment up to one year.

Navy Department Pleased.

It is estimated that there are about 1,000 ships under government regulation which are required to carry wireless. Provision has been made for an auxiliary engine to furnish power to the radio apparatus of ships in case of accident to the regular equipment in use. The Navy Department officials are in hearty accord with the new regulations, and every preparation has been made as far as possible to comply with the letter of the law.

Navy Department officials welcome the new law because of the plan of the Secretary of the Navy to lay the groundwork during his administration for a greater wireless system in the world, a scheme which would have been less practicable had not Congress eliminated the possibility of continual interference from private and amateur radio stations.

It is the plan of Secretary Meyer to establish wireless stations at Panama, Hawaii, Samoa and Guam, in the Philippines, and along the California coast, and to make possible wireless communication among these points.

Unnumbered amateur and experimental stations have been in operation along the Atlantic and Pacific coasts for several years, greatly hampering the work of the government stations and causing much confusion. Fake messages flashed by the private operators have frequently caused distress. An instance of the Titanic disaster, but because of the lack of regulation or supervision it was impossible to fix the responsibility. The new law provides that any operator sending out a fraudulent distress call is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Greater protection of human life on the sea is the principal benefit to be derived from government control of the wireless. All licensed shore stations are required to listen for not less than two minutes at intervals of fifteen minutes for distress calls, and in the event of a distress signal from a vessel all stations except the one to which the call is sent must "keep out." The government stations will have the first fifteen minutes undisturbed use of the air for the transaction of business.

Three Hundred Operators Licensed. The Department of Commerce and Labor has granted licenses to about three hundred operators and about a dozen shore stations, but it is expected that many more will be issued after it is generally understood that it is the intention of the department to enforce the law rigidly in every respect.

Commissioner Chamberlain expects that the government's experience in regulating the wireless business will develop the necessity of changes in the law, but does not think that difficulties will be many or great.

WHITMAN TAKES UP VICE GRAFT FIGHT

Continued from first page.

the seventh woman at that meeting, is already under subpoena.

These women, all of whom are in the ranks of the independents, or anti-trust keepers, have assured Mrs. Goode that they are, like herself, determined to expose everything they know of the police graft and criss-cross trickery. Trusted messengers of the seven women who are on the verge of laying bare these startling revelations scurried around yesterday in an effort to bring more of the independent disorderly house keepers to the point of going before the grand jury, and it was learned late last night that as a result another meeting of these women will be held today, at which there will be fifteen present.

Police Commissioner Waldo, although declining to make any comment on the conditions revealed by Mrs. Goode, did have three women summoned before him yesterday. According to The Tribune's informant, Mrs. Palmer, Mrs. Strauss and Mrs. Marshall were the three women who were called before the Commissioner, and it is believed that Mr. Waldo has decided to investigate conditions in Inspector Dwyer's district himself.

Aim at High Officials.

These women were among those named by Mrs. Goode in her testimony, and Mrs. Strauss, according to Mrs. Goode, has been a member of the disorderly house "trust." It developed yesterday also that Mrs. Strauss was "raided" last Wednesday, within a few hours of the time that Mrs. Goode testified before the aldermanic committee.

Subpoenas will be served on the disorderly house keepers, although it is practically a voluntary proposition on their part. This will be for appearance before the "John Doe" grand jury, which is now sitting and which was impelled for the purpose of inquiring into police conditions.

It is not considered likely, even with the voluntary testimony of the victims of the police graft, that the high officials of the department who have been grafting, will be uncovered, and certainly they will not be uncovered by the testimony of these women. Since the middle of the summer, when the trails leading from the Rosenthal murder disclosed many of the ramifications of the immense dragnet of police graft, it has been expected in the District Attorney's office that any discoveries of graft on the social evil would be, at first, concerned entirely with the men occupying the lower rungs of the police blackmail ladder.

If the trail leads higher, it is said, it can only be by reason of putting the fear of prompt punishment into the hearts of the pawns of the game to such an extent that they will reveal the powerful figures in the row behind to save themselves.

The money that is paid out in response to police extortion for winking at the social evil, according to a city official who has followed the question, is handled with more care as to prohibiting discovery than any other graft money that falls into the hands of the police.

Balk at Police Tyranny.

"In that vicious circle," said this man last night, "the victim pays it first to a man not even connected with the police force. It goes from that collector to a minor member of the force, usually either an ordinary patrolman or a detective; it is handed along from that point up with the utmost care and no man who handles it and gets his small percentage of the 'split' knows who else is concerned in it except the man he gets it from and the man he gives it to."

According to investigators who worked on the problem of police graft on disorderly houses for the District Attorney's office last summer, at least 60 per cent of such houses in the city are independent and run entirely for and by their own inmates. The other 40 per cent are included in several large combinations which are lumped generally by the independents as "the trust."

The women of these independent houses for the first time in the history of vice in New York City, have been drawn together by Mrs. Goode's open defiance of police grafters in her testimony before the aldermanic committee. More than that, they were talking yesterday, in their conferences, about the hopeful possibility of obtaining recognition which would permit them to carry on their "business" in a circumscribed manner, but still in freedom from police tyranny.

One of these women, who has volunteered to appear before the grand jury, consented to talk to a reporter for The Tribune yesterday.

"We have been double-crossed by the police to such an extent that there is practically no object in trying to keep up under present conditions," she said. "The fools don't seem to see that they are killing the goose that has been laying the golden egg for them, but they'll wake up to it soon. I have been renting a seven-room flat, in which four girls lived with me. We take in a little over \$700 a month, of which half goes to the girls. Now, out of my half I have to pay \$60 rent and all the expenses of the place, and I've been paying \$60 a month protection money."

Driven Out by Police Graft.

"That was reasonable enough and I don't believe that any one in the 'business' is going to kick about a rate like that. But since the Rosenthal murder the police have raised the rates on us. They demanded a hundred a month from me, and when I tried to hold them down they swore the risk was twice as great now for them. The truth is that since these 'cops' have heard how easy Becker got his they're all out to get rich quick."

"I've moved three times since the 1st of August. It costs me money to move and a lot more money to get started again in a new location, and even with paying money I'm not safe

from raids any minute. It's just as Mrs. Goode said, there's no use in trying to keep up with conditions like that, and people are certainly coming around to the idea that this 'business' will go on in spite of all they can do, and the only thing to do is to come as near to putting it on the level by segregation and regulation, not by 'cops,' as can be done."

That same idea that New York City is about to recognize and regulate the social evil by segregation is abroad in the underworld today, according to this woman. It has been in the minds of the people who live by and on vice for some time, has been strengthened by the reports of the vice commissions of various other cities and has finally been brought to a definite head by the remarkable outburst of that coolly vicious philosopher of the underworld, Mary Goode, before the Curran committee.

The astonishing spread of the districts inhabited by vice under the present system, by which the police alone are the arbiters of the fate of these women, was outlined yesterday by Mrs. Goode. She asserted that the raids which followed on the heels of the exposures trailing the Rosenthal murder drove hundreds of women from the upper 20's, running from about 25th to 29th street, to a section of the upper West Side lying near Central Park West and from 98th street north.

Beginning with that street, Mrs. Goode said she could point out to the police or any investigator who cared to look into the question a number of disorderly flats in each street north as far as 110th street. These flats, she asserted, were also to be found along Manhattan avenue from 105th to 110th street, and even over as far west as Broadway, in several of the streets between 105th and 110th streets.

In several locations, she said, she knew of entire apartment houses given over to disorderly tenants.

Women Strong for Segregation.

"Have you investigated these houses and streets personally?" she was asked.

"No, I don't claim that," she returned, "but we people have our own methods of communication—our own 'grapevine.' If you choose to call it that. Why, we even know within an hour of the quietest kind of 'take' raid, let alone a real raid, anywhere within that entire section. And can't you see, can't every one see, that the police who are supposed to and actually do keep close track of all our doings, know of the existence of all of these places? Do you suppose that they are allowing these places to run except on payment of 'graft'? Why, that's too ridiculous for the public to swallow, surely."

"And knowing that, even if they don't know it in a way that would furnish legal proof, why don't people realize that they ought to take this matter entirely out of police hands by segregating us?"

Mrs. Goode's views along that line, aired first in her testimony on Wednesday and amplified in her interview on Thursday, constitute her "hobby." She not only believes in the idea thoroughly, but she also very evidently believes that something akin to regulated, recognized segregation will be the outcome of her plunge into publicity.

Emory R. Buckner, counsel to the Curran committee, said yesterday that the committee, at its next session on Wednesday morning, would in all probability concern itself only with police department records on activities in connection with the vice problem. He did not believe that any other disorderly housekeepers would come forward as Mrs. Goode did to tell the underworld side of the vice story, but he admitted that if Mrs. Goode persuaded any corroborating witness to appear the committee would hear the story.

Raymond B. Fosdick, former Commissioner of Accounts, who has been lending his aid to the investigations of the Curran committee, said yesterday that he believed the public was more vitally interested in the machinery of its Police Department than in the startling revelations of women like Mrs. Goode.

"The real things that Mr. Buckner is trying to get at are concerned more with the 'why' of these conditions than with the conditions themselves. We know now, by the stories of Mrs. Goode and others who have been in close touch with the police system, what the system in effect leads to; the next thing is to find out why certain men are put into and left in positions where they either allow or partake in the activities disclosed by these stories of graft."

Hope for Vice Committee.

"Why was Becker selected as head of the special detail he commanded? Who recommended him? Why are other men detailed on special details of various kinds, and who recommends them? That is what the public wants to know and what Mr. Buckner is trying to lay bare. It's a question of getting at the machinery of the department and disclosing its methods. Only in that way can we restore public confidence in the department, and, of course, until all the data are collected we cannot tell what direction recommendations for improvements should take. It may be that we need a state constabulary; it may be we need nothing more than administrative reforms in the department, and it may be we shall require legislative enactments to permit of sweeping changes in the rules under which the police are governed. Whatever the result, it is certain that Mr. Buckner is going ahead in the proper way, and there are no politics in his motives."

Mr. Fosdick thought that the Curran committee's work should be completed in time so that whatever reforms it recommended could be put into effect at the beginning of January, 1914, at the latest.

Meanwhile, the tongues of the underworld have been loosened by Mrs.

Goode's defiance of police tyranny, and it is likely that stories of blackmail, graft and vice will pour in on the aldermanic committee or the District Attorney's office. By an official of the latter it was said yesterday that a veritable flood of startling tales of vice and graft would greet a vice commission in New York now, if such a body were prepared to go to work. The disorderly women who think that they are about to escape from further blackmail by police would tell their stories more freely, it is believed, to such a commission, which would be sociological in its aspect, than they will to a committee or grand jury from which prosecutions may follow.

Scattered from Tenderloin.

A member of the Committee of Fourteen, an organization which conducts a general survey over vice in downtown Manhattan, said yesterday that their records showed a better condition throughout the Tenderloin of late than there had been in more than a year. This was explained, of course, by the testimony which has reached both the aldermanic committee and the District Attorney's office to the effect that women of the underworld by the hundreds, driven out of their old haunts in the Tenderloin, have transferred their activities to the upper West Side bordering on the park.

It was stated by one investigator yesterday that in the one district commanded by Inspector Dwyer the number of disorderly houses and flats had

SEGREGATION PLAN FAILURE, BALTIMORE EXPERT ASSERTS

"The declaration that vice should be segregated on the grounds that it is as old as the world and will always exist for that reason is merely fountain pen oratory. When citizens turn their attention toward the suppression of vice in a municipality there are always those who will advocate the segregation plan. Experience has proved that vice begets vice. The experience in several cities smaller than New York shows that closing disorderly houses cleans to a large extent the locality."

"In Baltimore," said Dr. Howard A. Kelly, of the Johns Hopkins University, who made the above statement yesterday at a meeting of the New York Probation Association in the United Charities Building, "the segregation plan had been urged by one man in particular until I was forced to reply. 'Then for heaven's sake why don't you do something?' Advocates of the plan to assemble in certain districts all the disorderly resorts never get beyond the talking stage. Furthermore, the plan is not feasible."

"In the city of Baltimore there is proof of the futility of the system in the fact that where there were originally nine localities where vice abounded the number grew to sixty-eight under the policy of letting it alone as long as it was segregated. We have closed up two districts, so there we now have sixty-six to deal with."

Segregation Plan a Failure.

"To stamp out vice there must be two distinct processes—the tearing down of the system and then a careful reconstruction that will not permit a return to old conditions. Unfortunately, history shows that those who would protect vice by segregating it have met with a series of dismal failures. When the houses are closed the real work begins. The sources of the supply must be got at. The amusements, such as the theatres and dance halls and the department stores, the dwellings and even the politicians require the attention, for they are often the means through which girls enter lives of vice."

People worked on the same problem that is confronting many American cities today in the Middle Ages. Dr. Kelly said, but in the present campaign there were several new notes that bid for success. One was the presence of large numbers

WOODS SUGGESTS COMMITTEE TO REGULATE SOCIAL EVIL

Arthur Woods, former Deputy Police Commissioner under General Theodore A. Bingham, speaking on the subject of the control of vice and crime before the University Forum of the New York University yesterday, said that the story recently told by Mrs. Mary Goode before the Curran committee of the illicit relations between the police and women of the underworld was substantially true. He said that police corruption in this respect seemed to be an inseparable adjunct of the social evil, and that it always would be as long as the police were left to deal with the suppression of this vice under the present laws.

Mr. Woods did not agree with the suggestions of Mayor Gaylor on the same subject before the University Forum a week ago, that the problem could well enough be left alone so long as outward order and decency were maintained. Mr. Woods said that the problem should be frankly met and dealt with, though it was difficult to find an effective remedy. He suggested that unless the laws could be changed so as to segregate the evil under a strict police surveillance, the whole matter should be taken out of the hands of the police and left to a special board or civic committee, in order to avoid graft and corruption among the members of the force.

In suggesting supervision by a committee or board, the former deputy commissioner appeared to agree with the proposal of the underworld witness, Mrs. Goode.

Referring to the Mayor's ideas on the subject and discussing the problem from his own point of view, Mr. Woods said: "It has been suggested that we leave matters alone and wait until the passions of men become less strong, but I cannot feel that we ought to avoid the present situation. We say today, under the laws, that the whole thing should not be, but as the result of an attempted enforcement of these laws conditions here are as bad as anywhere else and worse than in most European cities."

Believes Mrs. Goode's Story.

"The story recently told by the woman of the underworld before the aldermanic committee I believe is true in substance. It is a shocking story of conditions as they exist today, and as they have existed for a long time, and will exist so long as the police are placed in their present relation with the suppression of this vice."

"We should face the facts as they are and not as we wish they were. The suggestion of a compromise with such a fearful evil does not appeal to most people. Unenforceable laws are the hottest

increased threefold since the middle of July, when the Rosenthal murder first shocked the city.

Miss Maude E. Miner, the head of Waverly House, at No. 38 West 10th street, where women are cared for when released or paroled from the night court, said yesterday that the regulation and segregation schemes proposed by Mrs. Goode were worse than useless.

"It is not a matter for regulation," said Miss Miner, "but should only be treated from the standpoint of absolute suppression. Any such committee as this woman proposes would be nothing less than a confession that we cannot enforce our laws. The police could and should be made to enforce the law and suppress this vice throughout the city. Segregation fails everywhere it is tried, because it never does confine vice, as its advocates so loudly claim."

Miss Miner said that the question was largely one of public attitude. If that attitude was seriously and strongly in favor of the absolute enforcement of the law, she said, the vice would be suppressed by the police. She spoke of the reports of vice commissions in other cities, where after exhaustive researches it had been the consensus of opinion that vice could be suppressed, and that the problem was one of education rather than recognition under any conditions, segregated or otherwise.

of women in the fight and the other the determination of those who had taken up the question of vice suppression to make it a life work.

Stanley W. Finch, special commissioner for the suppression of the "white slave" traffic of the Department of Justice, told the members of the Probation Society about the work the government had done in allying vice since the appointment of the commission in 1910. It would ultimately be the means of stamping out vice entirely, he said, because when the operations were made to cover every state in the Union it would be impossible to obtain prostitutes from outside states.

"We work in co-operation with the police," he said, "and obtain the pedigree of every inmate of a house. We have an agent in every city, and when a new girl arrives we hear of it through him. Because we have the backing of the police the person in charge of the house sends him a card. It is merely a question of shutting off the source of supply and our work makes vice a local matter rather than a national one."

To Strengthen Federal Laws.

There were several new laws needed to accomplish the work thoroughly, Commissioner Finch said, the first of which was an act making it unlawful to even attempt to induce a girl to come from one state to another for immoral purposes. Unless the act is successful there can be no prosecution under the present law. The holding of any girl against her will should also be made an offense against the government, he said, as should the use of the United States mails in any way whatever with the "white slave" traffic. It would be a further advantage, he said, if search warrants could be obtained to get evidence, and the law in some states that prevented a woman from testifying against her husband should be amended, because, he said, cadets often married girls before they sold them into slavery to obtain protection.

It was announced at the meeting that the name of the organization had been changed and that henceforth it will be known as the New York Probation and Protection Association. The change in name, it was said, was made to include the extended work the body was doing. Directors whose terms expired yesterday were re-elected at the meeting.

sion in Italy," said Mr. Woods, "returned with a mass of documentary evidence which would have gone a long way toward doing away with our Black Hand troubles, if properly used. Why that evidence was not used is another story. You will have to ask some one else. The Duffy boy was brought into play before Vachris and Crawley got back."

The speaker said that the Police Commissioner, under his present powers, had not the means of enforcing proper discipline in the force. Dismissal from the force on charges had become a farce, he said, because the men were regularly reinstated by the courts. They looked upon a dismissal as merely a few weeks' vacation, after which they would receive their back pay and continue doing business at the old stand.

This sort of "in-again-out-again business" reminded one of South American politics, he said. Men who had been dismissed and brought disgrace upon the force should not be allowed back, as a matter of protection to the honest and efficient members of the force. The speaker severely criticized the method of promotion in the department through civil service examinations. The man who has been longest on the force, and consequently in line for earlier promotion upon civil service methods, did not always make the best superior officer. That matter should be left to the Commissioner, he said.

"We should have a Police Commissioner with a long term of office," Mr. Woods said. "To-day he is a bird of passage, and he comes and goes so quickly that the men in the ranks don't get a chance to size him up. If they think he is a hard one they lay low and hope for better times."

The former deputy commissioner said that, in the face of so much criticism of the police recently, it was not right to assume that the majority of the members of the force were grafters. The great body of the force were honest and efficient men, he said, and the odium should be removed from them so that they could be as proud of their uniform as a West Point cadet is of his.

BRITISH STRIKE DRAGS ON

Deadlock Reached in Railroad Men's Negotiations.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

London, Dec. 14.—The North Eastern Railway Men's insistence on their demand for reinstatement of all the strikers to their old positions has led to a deadlock in the negotiations for a settlement. The company will consent to a general return of the strikers, but refuses to discharge the new men. Late last night it was stated that peace negotiations would be resumed to-day and that both sides hope that a settlement will be arrived at very shortly.

The judicial inquiry into the case of the driver, Knox, whose conviction for drunkenness led to the dispute, was concluded yesterday. The commissioner expressed the view that Knox was neither "drunk and incapable" nor "drunk and disorderly," in other words, he was not drunk in law.

NECKLACE FETCHES \$75,000

Six-Figure Sale Made in Five Minutes at Christie's.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

London, Dec. 13.—There was keen competition for a pearl necklace at Christie's this afternoon, when the jewels of the late Lady Lindsay, wife of Sir Coutts Lindsay, were sold. The necklace was a magnificent single row one, composed of fifty-three round pearls, with a single brilliant snap. The opening bid was \$20,000, but within a few seconds \$50,000 was reached, and the jewels finally brought \$75,000.

Three articles sold within five minutes realized \$100,000.



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